

LIMA – Low Impact Mediterranean Architecture

SaAS

**Sabaté associats
Arquitectura i Sostenibilitat**

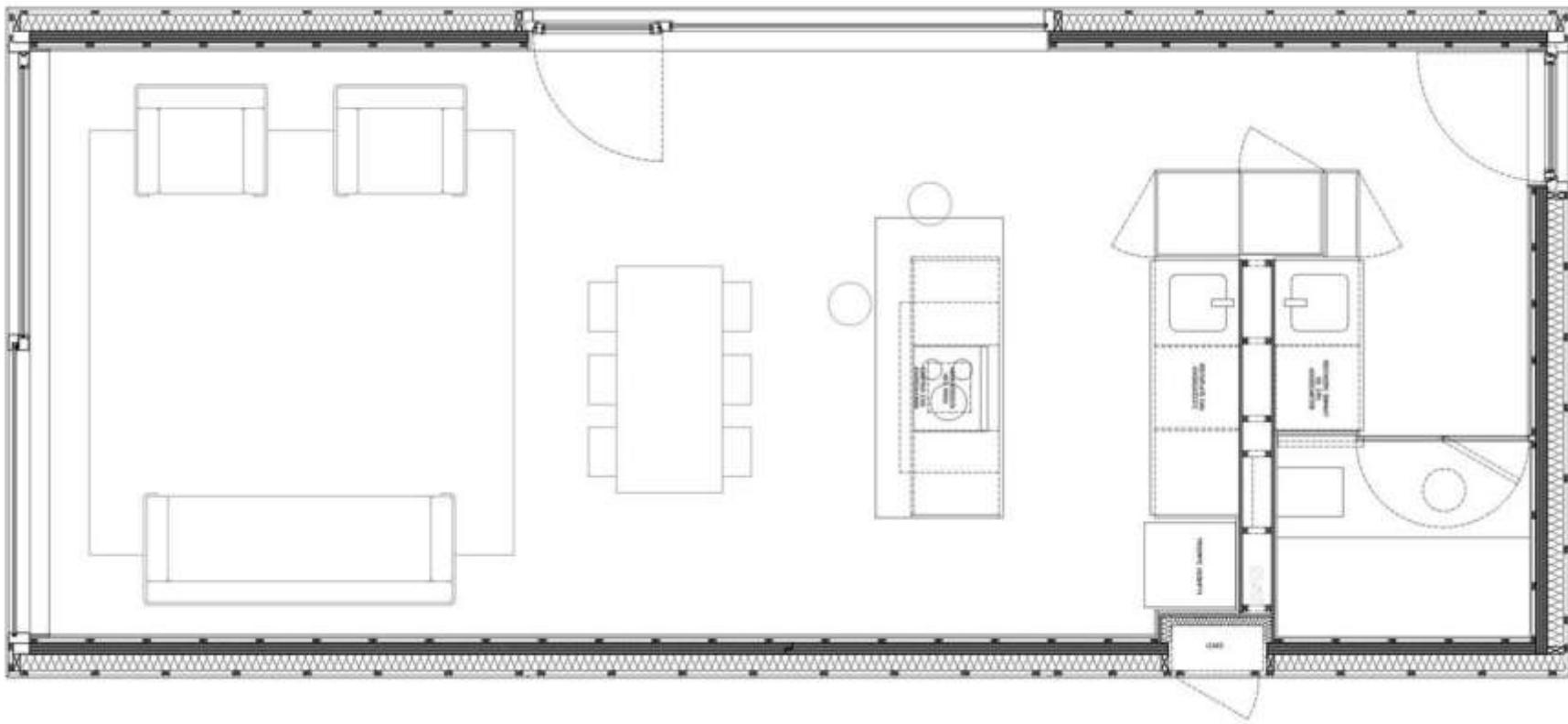
Joan Sabaté / Christoph Peters

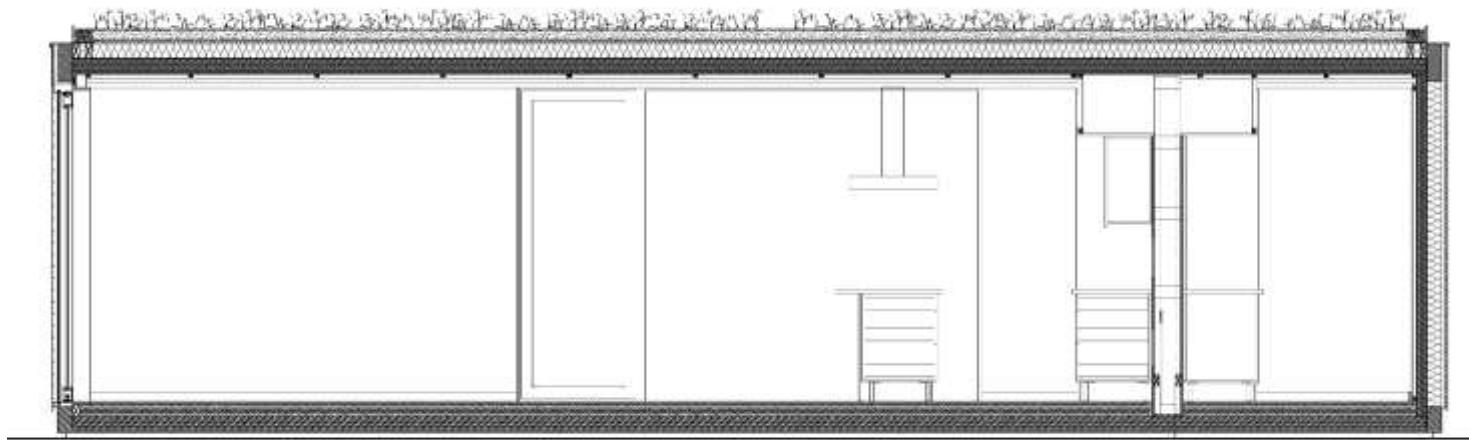


Workshop “Experiences on Net Zero Energy Buildings”
Barcelona - 03-10-2012 – LIMA housing prototype

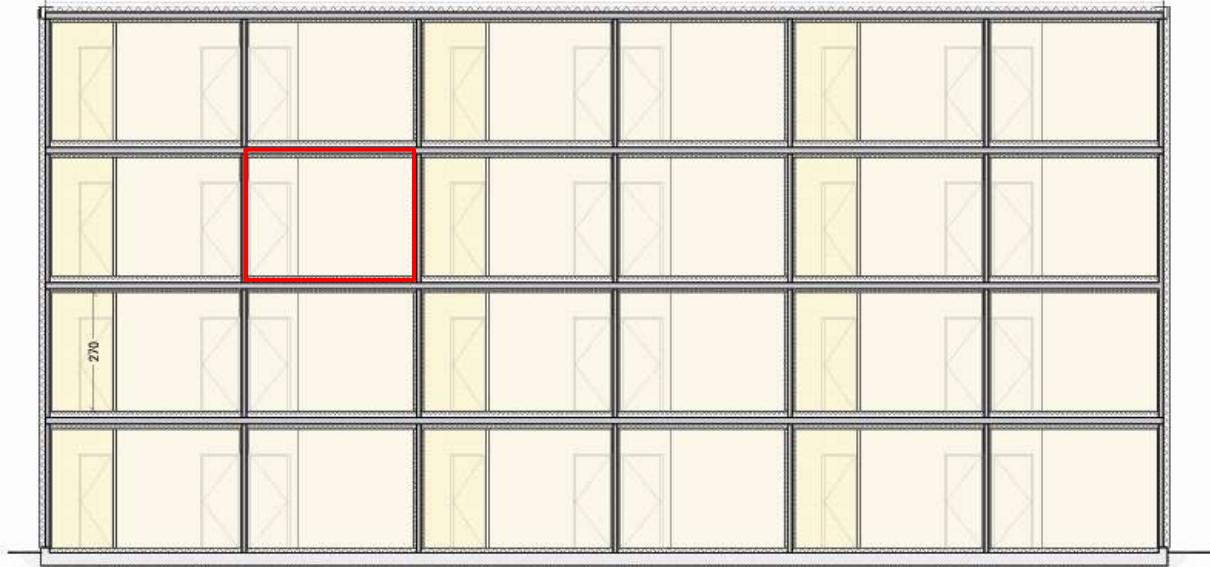


An initiative to demonstrate the technical and economical feasibility to reduce drastically the environmental impact of buildings in the Mediterranean, increasing quality of life

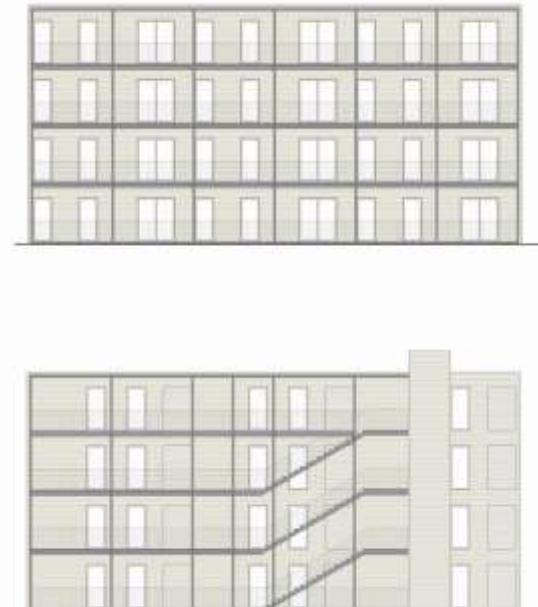
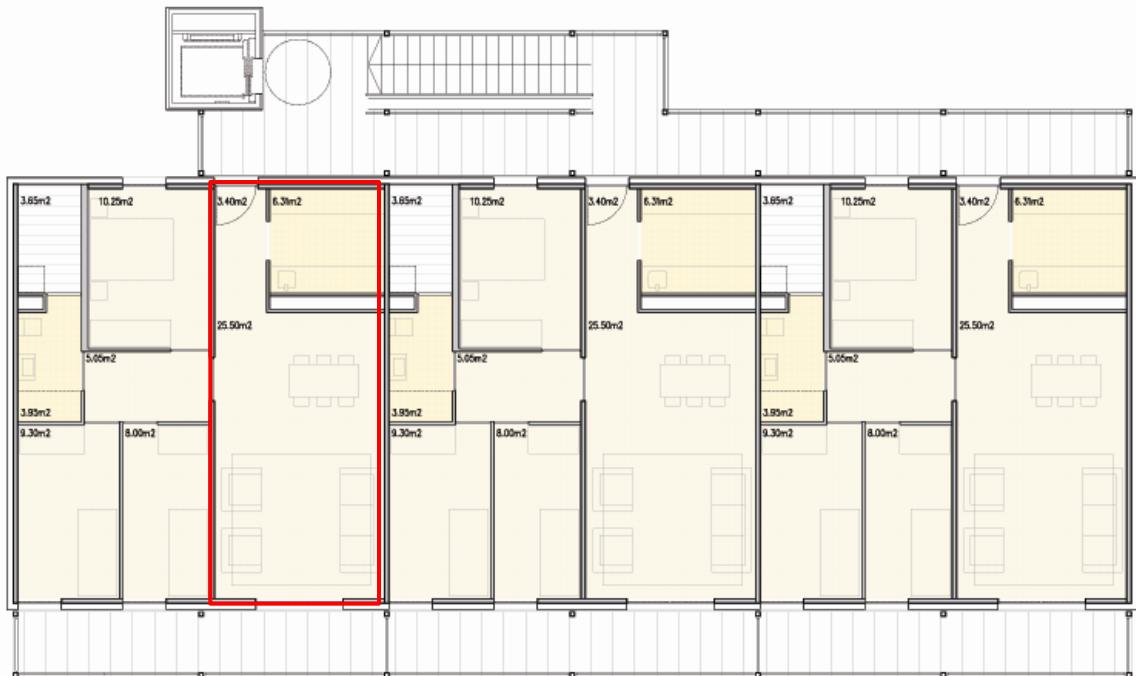




SaaS



LIMA, reference 12 apartment block, ground floor + 3







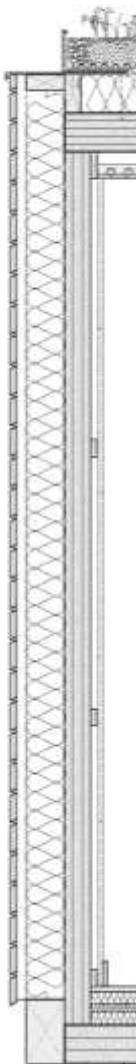


LIA
LOW IMPACT
MEDITERRANEAN
ARCHITECTURE









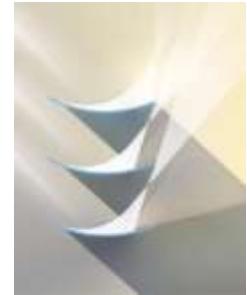
Façade

- sol-silicate mineral paint on plasterboard
- plasterboard cladding, 15 mm
- pine^{FCS} rails, 30x50 mm
- cross grain laminated conifer ^{PEFC} wood panels, 78 mm
- fastenings with non-chrome self tapping screws
- wood fibre ^{FSC} insulating board, 4% PUR glue, 120 mm
- semi-permeable polypropylene membrane 100gr/m²
- pine ^{FSC} confining batons, 120x50 mm
- pine ^{FSC} substructure, 30x50 mm
- fibreglass mosquito netting
- propylene interior insect protection screen
- larch ^{FSC} panelled finishing, 19x95 mm
- exterior and interior woods treated with natural oils

Width	000.26	m
Weight	108.02	Kg/m ²
Thermal transmittance	000.26	W/m ² .K
Prime energy	607.96	MJ/m ²
Greenhouse gas emissions	- 51.26	Kg CO _{2eq} /m ²
Acidification potential	000.26	Kg SO _{2eq} /m ²
Cost	126.91	€/m ²

Construction and insulation

Windows: High efficient double glazing (U glazing = **1.1 W/m²K**, g = 0.53)
 Sun shading All façades: daylight optimised high efficient movable sun shading
 Walls, floor and roof: **12 cm** insulation



Element	Unit	CTE maximum	WEO economic optimum	LIMA implemented	Reduction LIMA to CTE
wall	W/m ² .K	0.73	0.35	0.26	64%
roof	W/m ² .K	0.41	0.27	0.25	39%
floor	W/m ² .K	0.50	0.85	0.36	28%

Ventilation system:

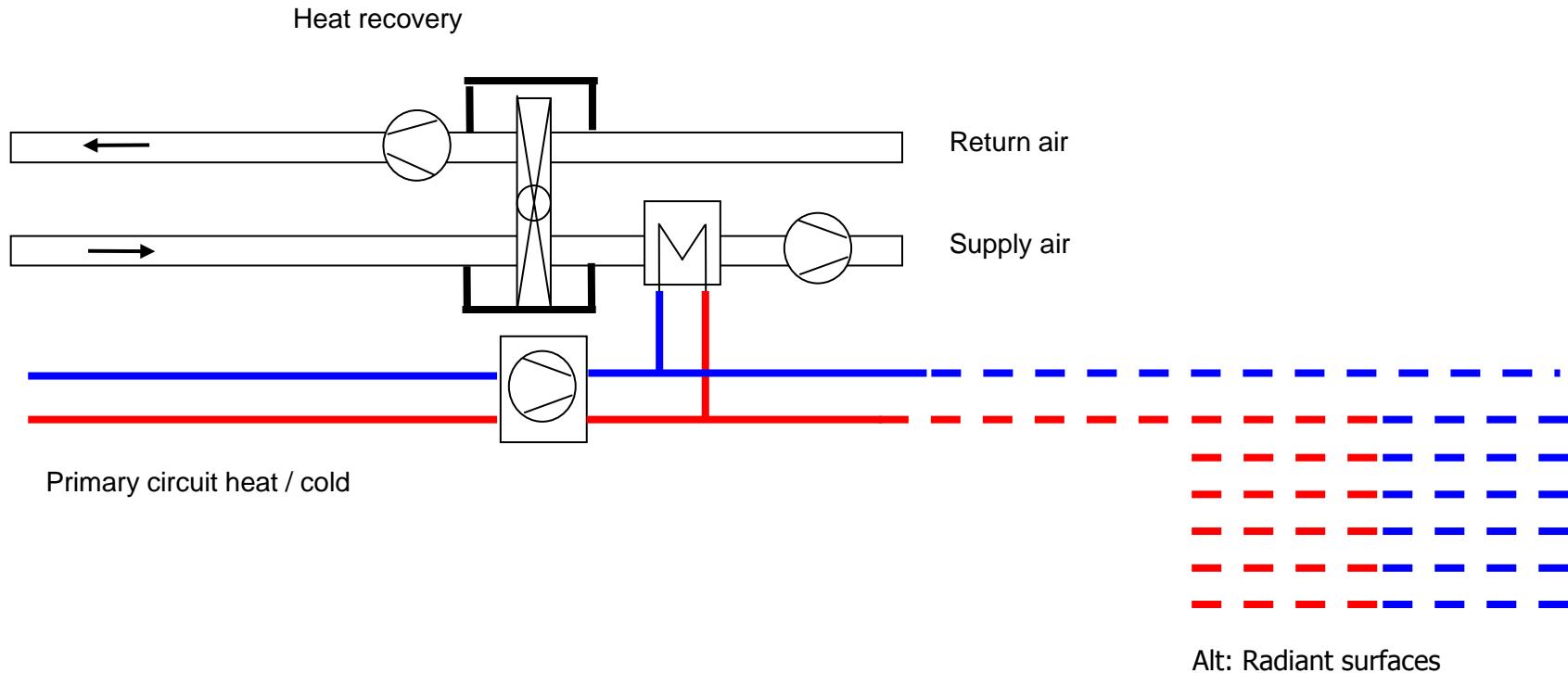
Infiltration air exchange rate: 0.20 /h
 Air exchange rate during occupation summer: 0.52 /h
 Air exchange rate during occupation winter: 0.40 /h

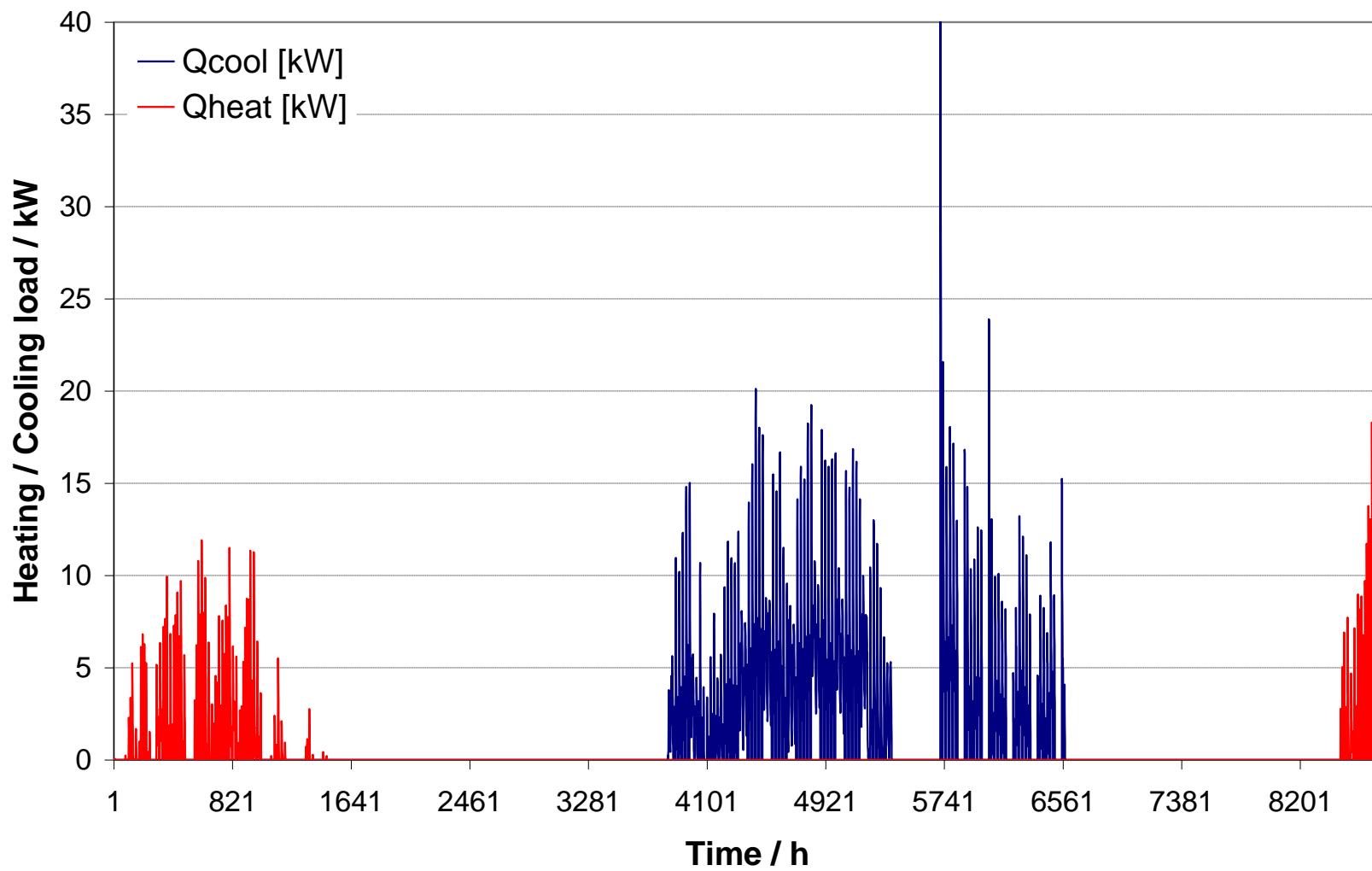
Setpoints heating and cooling system

- Heating system: - Cooling system

During occupation:	20°C	26°C
Otherwise:	15°C	32°C

LIMA, Ventilation and energy distribution scheme





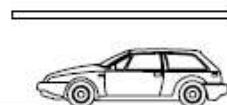
Month	Q-heating without HX [kWh]	Q-heating with HX [kWh]	Q-cooling 26°C [kWh]	
January	2,219.1	777.6	0	
February	1,614.6	530.4	0	
March	56.2	1.4	0	
April	6.6	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
June	0	0	1,132.0	
July	0	0	3,386.5	
August	0	0	1,778.9	
September	0	0	1,469.2	
October	0	0	85.2	
November	95.1	0	0	
December	1,644.9	628.1	0	
YEAR	5,636.4	1937.5	7,851.7	kWh/a
	6.57	2.26	9.16	kWh/m²a net floor
PHPP		6,50	4,00	kWh/m ² a

LIMA, reduction of energy consumption and CO₂ eq. emissions

Energy:

-89 % embodied energy
renewable and recycled materials

-90 % energy consumption
insulation ($U < 0,27 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$
opaque and $U < 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$
window glazing), thermal inertia,
solar protection, mechanical
ventilation with heat recovery,
highly efficient heating and
cooling generation and
distribution, solar thermal and
PV, intelligent control, efficient
lighting and low consumption
equipment.

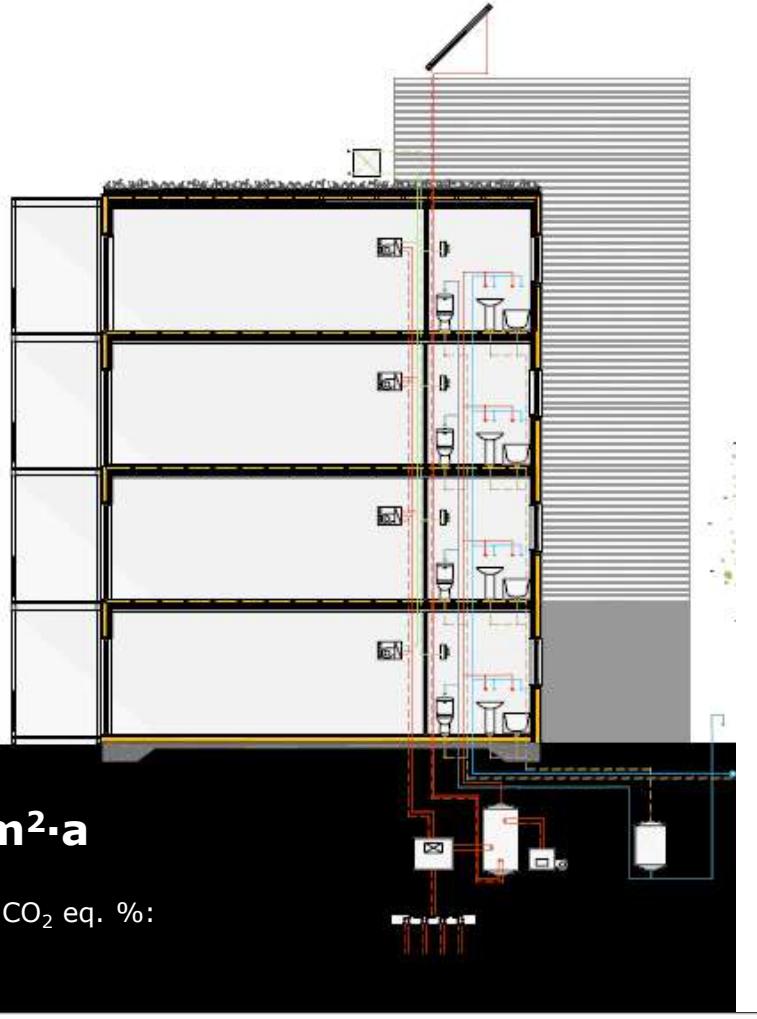


Emisiones de CO₂ eq.:

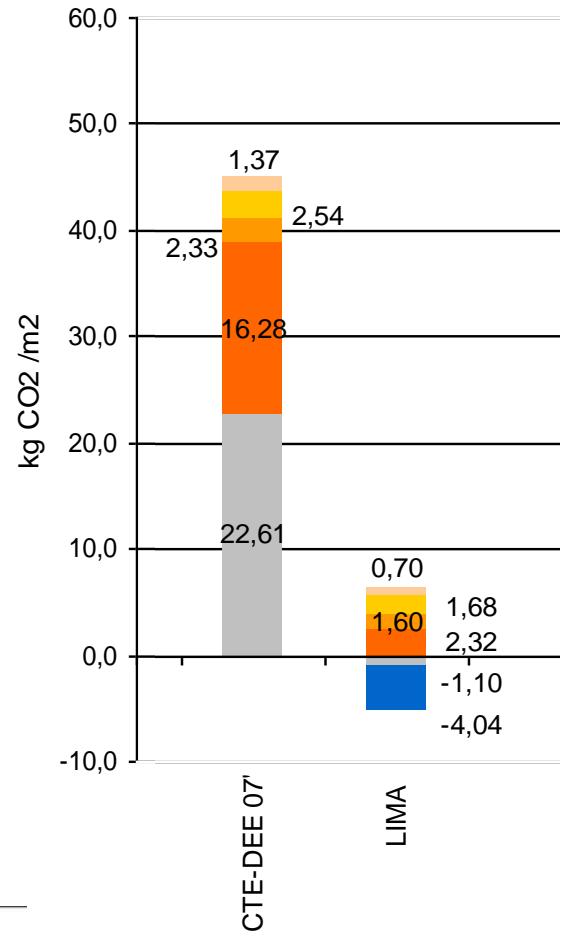
1,31 kg CO₂ / m²·a

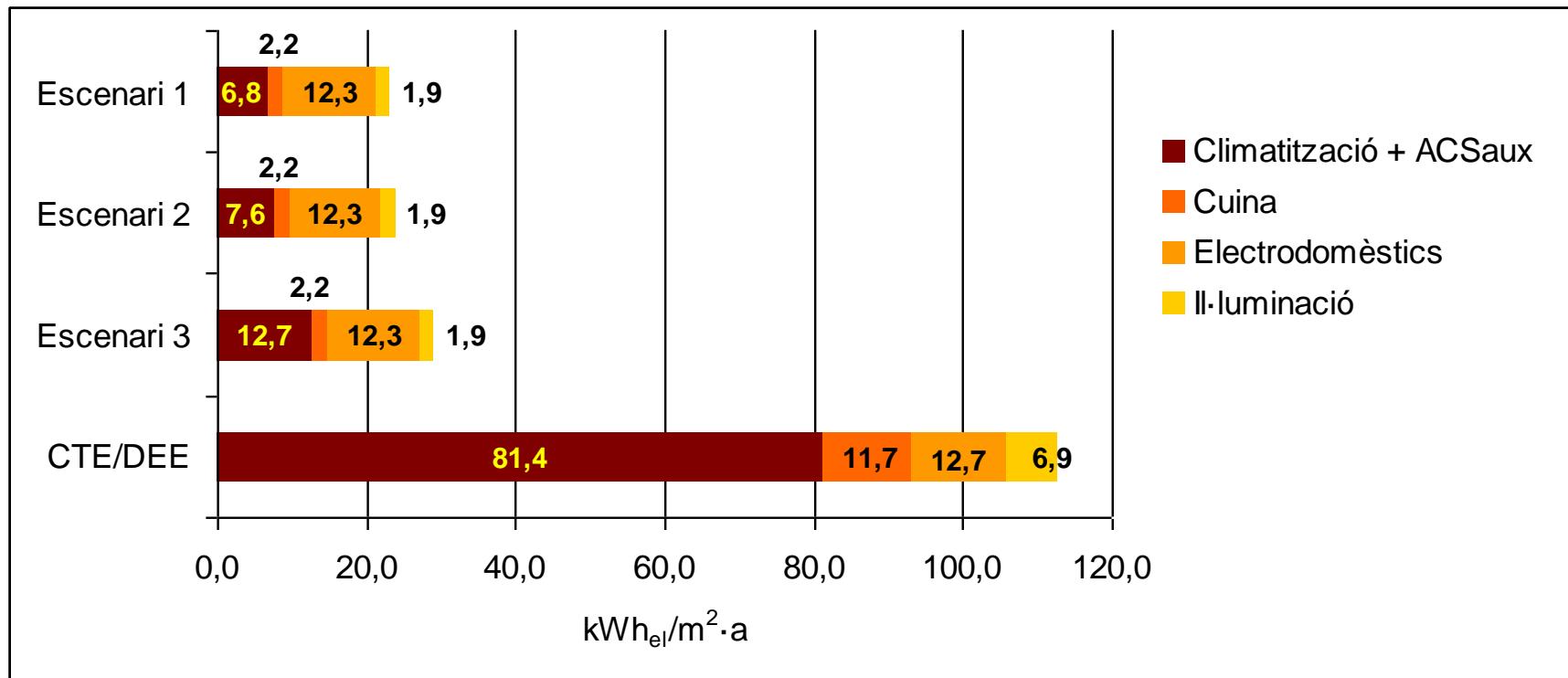
Reducción emisiones de CO₂ eq. %:

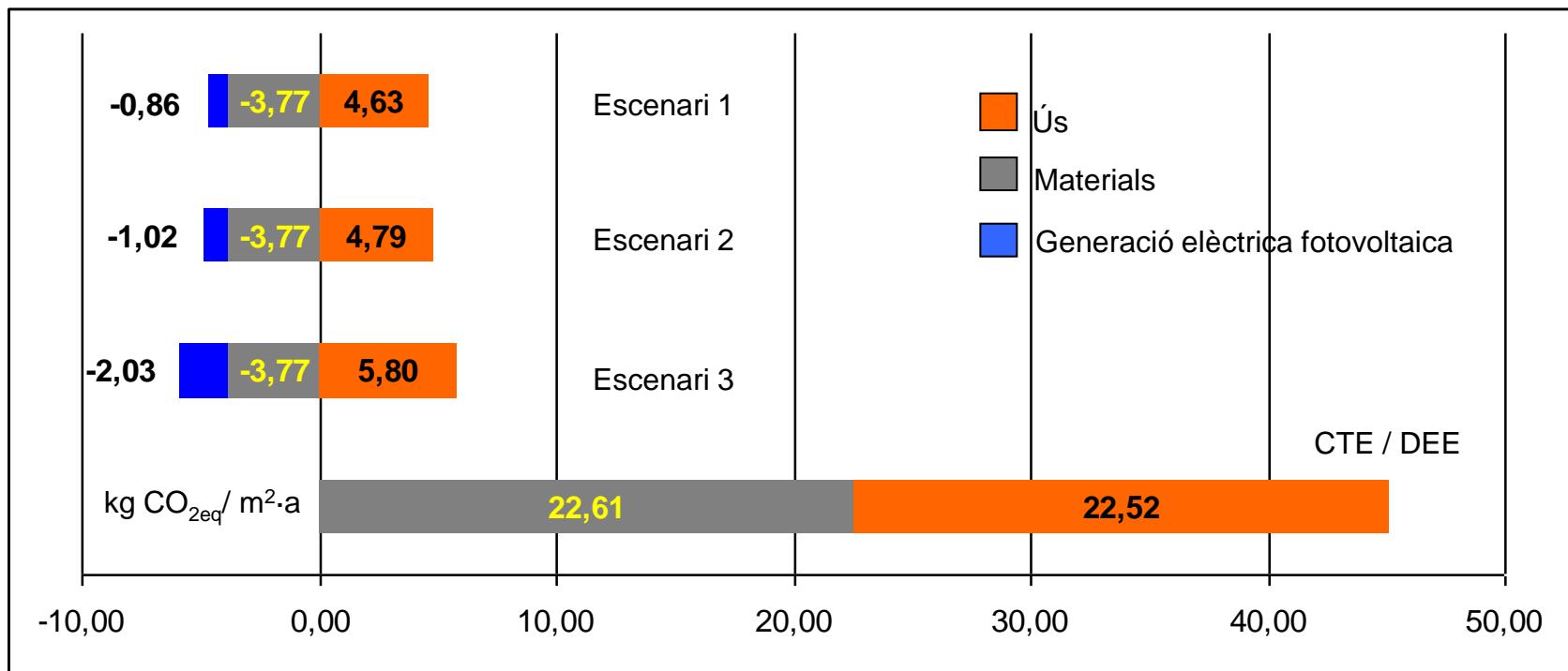
97,5 %



- Producción eléctrica
- Iluminación
- Electrodomésticos
- Cocina







Per compensar les emissions restants, a una producció elèctrica anual de 1250 kWh/kW (òptima inclinació i orientació), es precisa 14,5 i 17,6 kW potència fotovoltaica instal·lada, equivalent a una superfície horitzontal de 180 – 200 m², de cabuda sobre la coberta de l'edifici de referència.

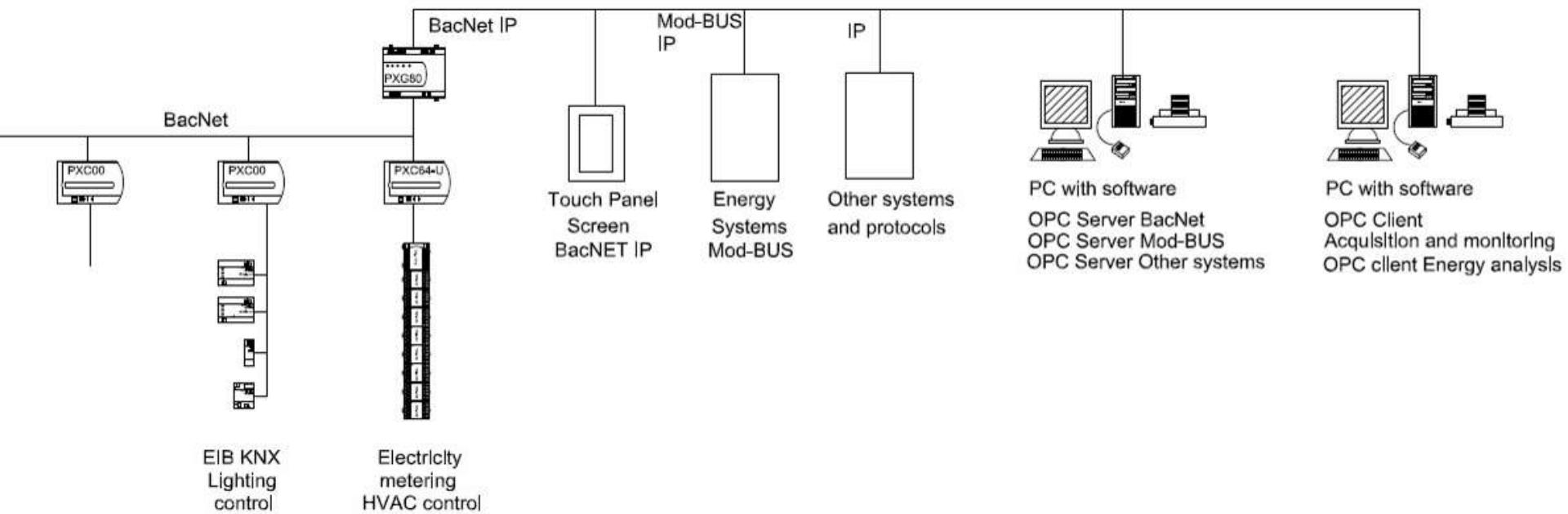
LIMA research: one year monitoring under standard conditions

Evaluation of thermal performance under standard conditions:

Fixed internal loads:	user's sensible heat:	small radiator
	user's latent heat:	humidifier
	electric equipment	scheduled operation
	lighting	scheduled operation

Equal internal loads as in simulation

Special interest: ventilation strategies (free-cooling, night ventilation)
heat recovery performance



LIMA research: one year monitoring under standard conditions

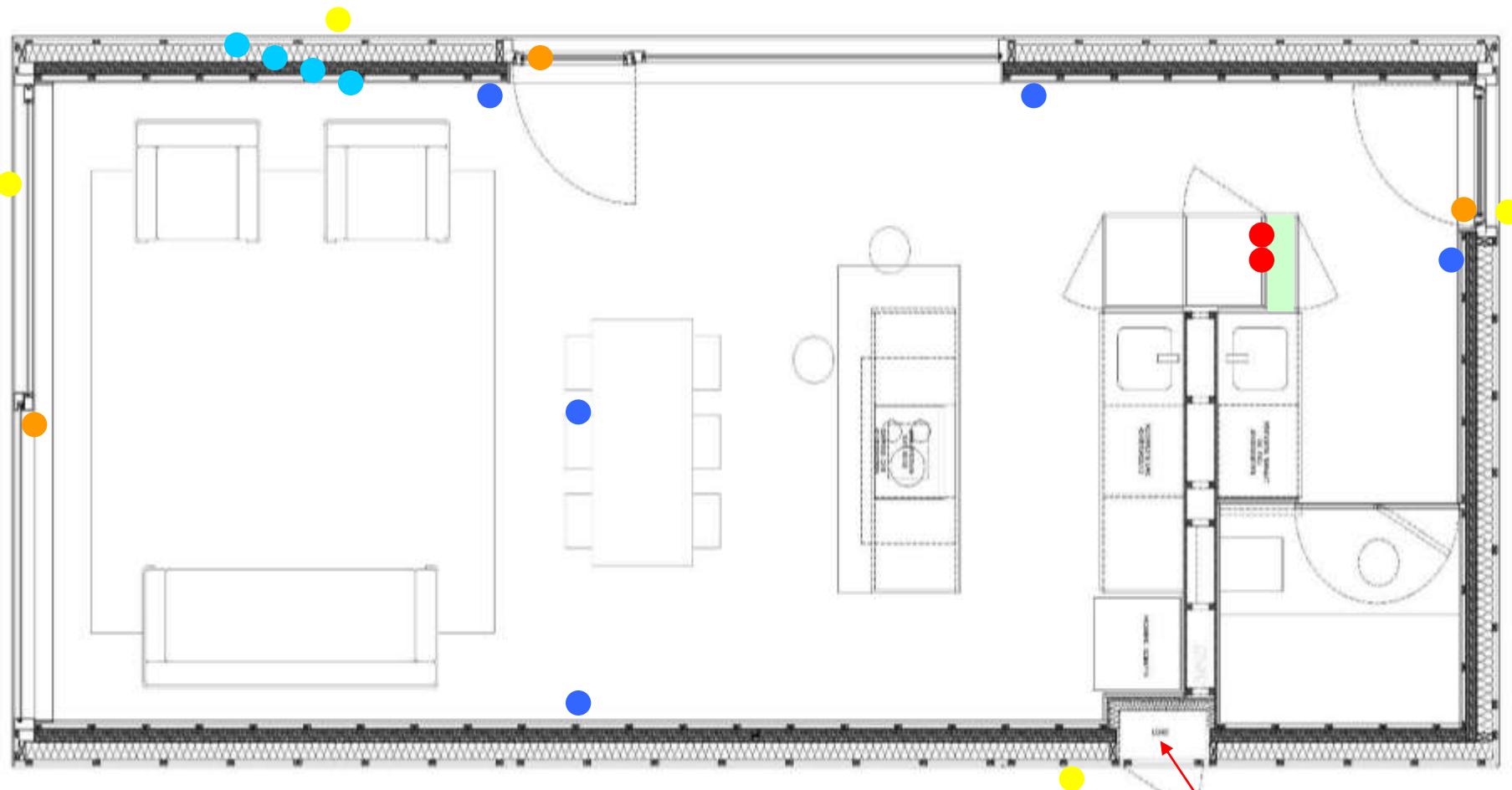
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Data available since end of November 2010, but not under standard conditions

LIMA, main data acquisition parameters and its location

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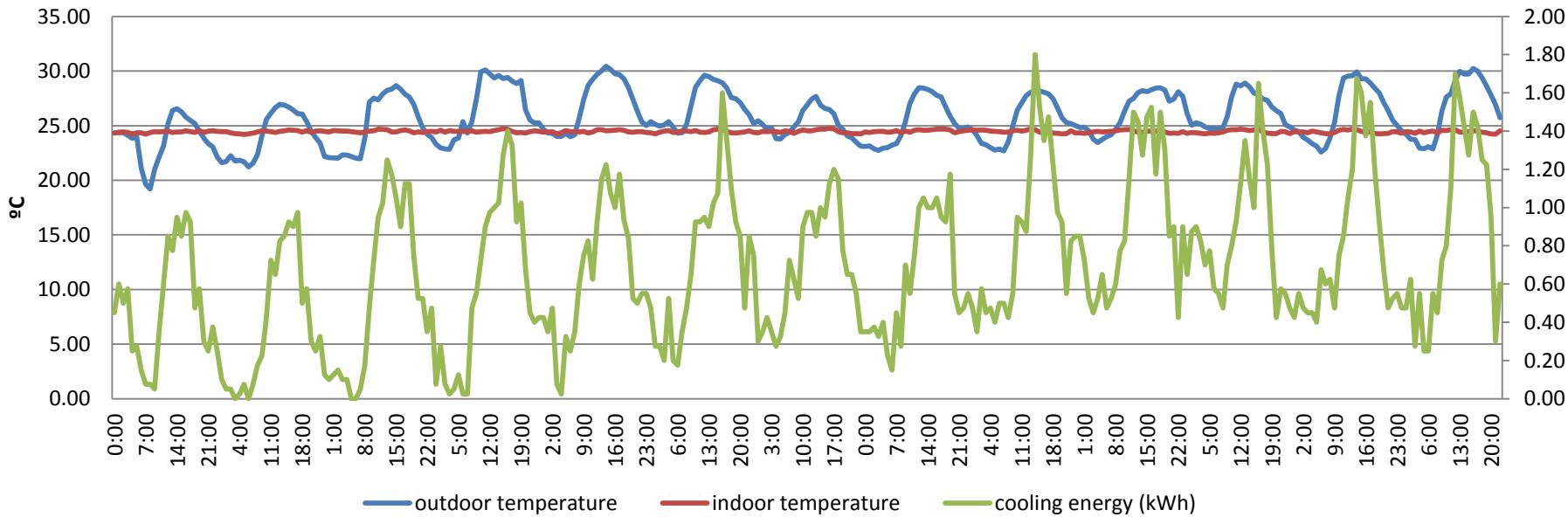


- Contact sensors opening status
- Ambient temp. / relative humidity
- Interstitial temp. / relative humidity

- Solar radiation
- Electricity consumption
- Central data collection

Energy and water consumptions DHW, heating (heat exchanger income air / radiant ceiling)
Energy generation data acquisition (solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, bivalent electrical heat pump) in the transitory external energy generation box

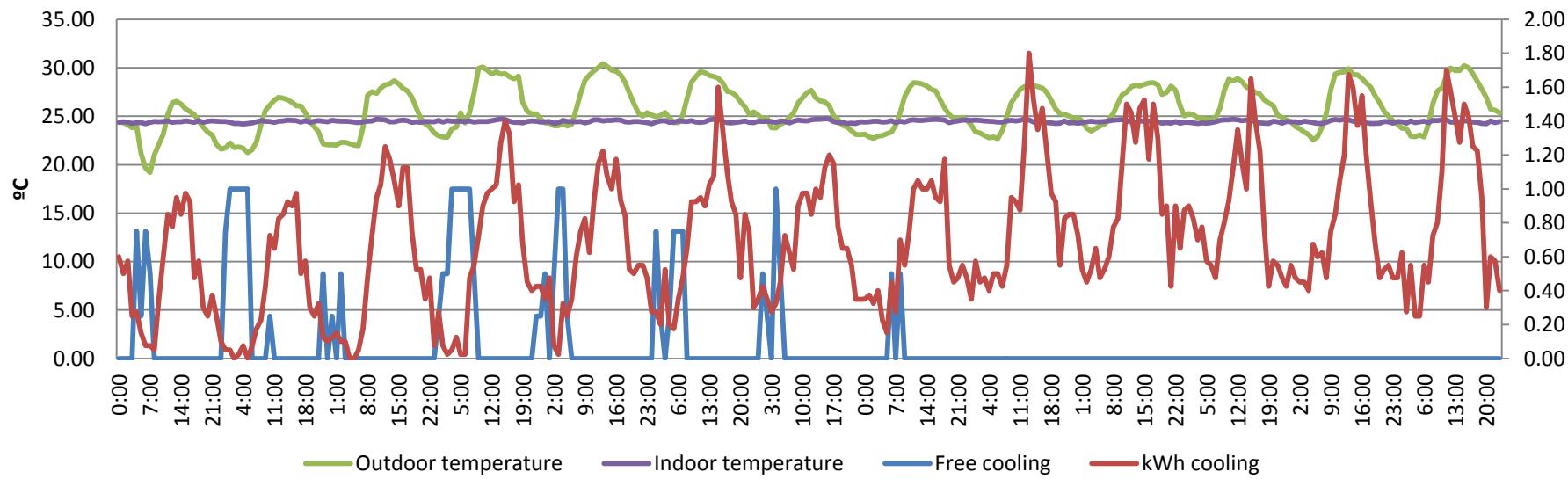
Cooling energy, indoor and outdoor temperatures - August 06-18, 2012



Setpoint temperature test phase (during occupation: 24°C / during no occupation: 26°C)

Setpoint temperature simulation (during occupation: 26°C / during no occupation: 32°C)

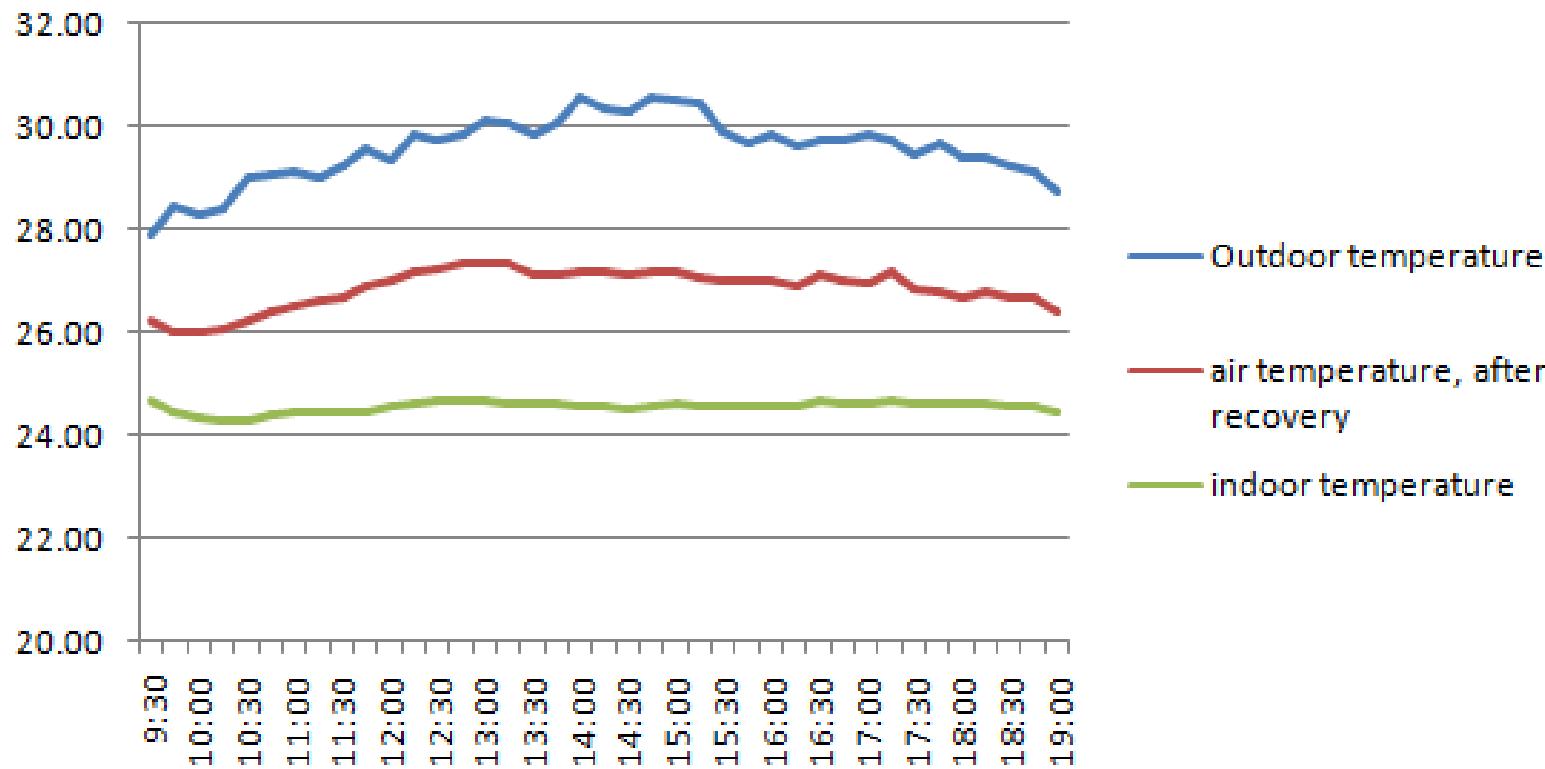
Real setpoint: continuously 24.5 °C .

Free cooling, cooling energy demand, indoor and outdoor temperatures.**August 06.-18. 2012**

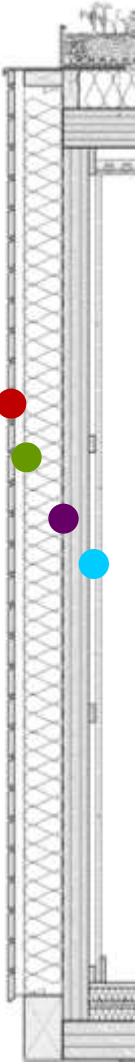
**30% energy reduction by night ventilation (6.-12.8.)
compared to periods without night ventilation (12.-18.8.)**

Continuous ventilation rate of 3.5/h instead of the scheduled 0.52/h !!

Efficiency of cold recovery during daytime

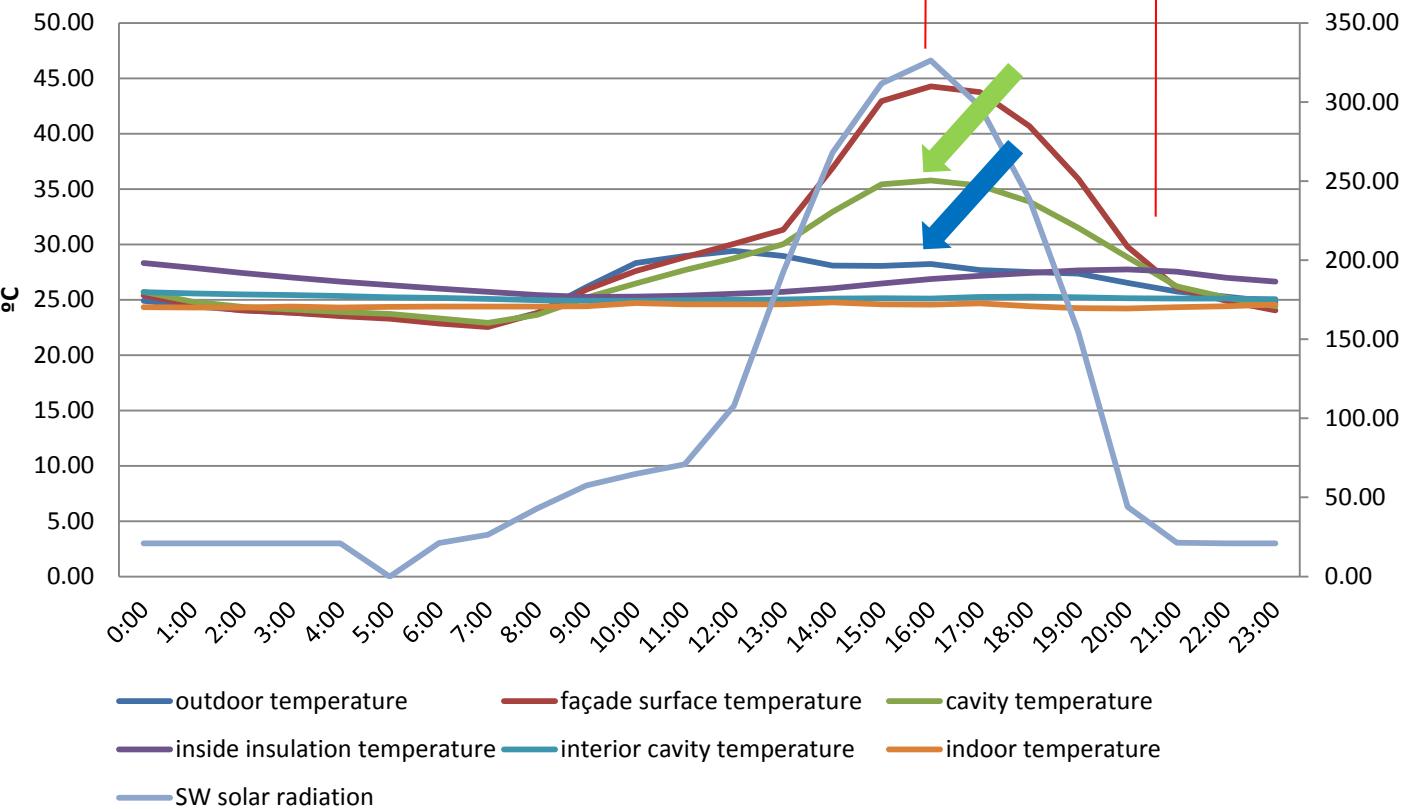


Approximately 50% efficiency in cold recovery from indoor exhaust air to income air
Blower door test shows infiltrations much higher than in simulation (0.2/h) > 2.5/h



LIMA, preliminary monitoring results

Façade section temperatures. August 2nd, 2012



Important time lack in maximum temperature on air gap to inside layer of insulation
Air gap and thermal stack effect don't achieve the expected temperature reduction !

Research team



SaAS



Cluster of enterprises



Collaborating enterprises



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Sabaté associats
Arquitectura i Sostenibilitat

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Co-financing

